



**LOUISVILLE JOURNAL**  
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The time paid for or printed after the date on each  
copy of this paper will be the time we can see when  
the term of subscription expires. Timely attention  
to this will save much trouble.

GEO. D. PRENTICE, &c., Editors.  
PAUL R. SHIPMAN, &c.

THURSDAY, OCT. 15, 1853.

**SOUTHERN EXTERMINATION.**—The nation is greatly indebted to Senator Sumner for a candid avowal of the purpose of the radical party in the conduct of the war. In the October number of the Atlantic Monthly, in a laborious article, he at length analyzes and vindicates the policy of his party. That policy, or the end to be attained by the war, is this, in his own language: "The soil (of the rebel States) may be divided among patriot soldiers, poor whites, and freedmen." This in connection with amalgamation as recently advocated by another leader constitutes the programme of the party.

This policy necessarily requires the extirpation or the expulsion of the whole of the present white population of the South. This is in order to make room for that "improved class of population" promised by one of the most influential leaders from his seat in Congress. That is, for the present white population there is to be substituted a hybrid race—an amalgamation cross between the abolitionist and the negro. Such crosses usually result in a deterioration of both the original stocks. Whether in this instance it would be likely to improve the abolitionists we are not prepared to say, but all men of observation will agree that it must materially injure the negro. It may suit the peculiar tastes of Senator Sumner and other male abolitionists to give their personal aid toward the proposed amalgamation, but the imputation of similar tastes to the female abolitionists is incredible not to say indecent. Yet this is an absolute necessity toward the success of the proposed scheme. There is never a surplus of female negroes as compared with the males. If the abolitionists deprive the males by marrying their females, the want must be supplied somehow, or there will be inevitable insurrection and civil war in this new Arcadia. The negro will do as much to obtain a female mate as for any purpose whatever. This salient strong feature in his character must not be overlooked in any philanthropic scheme for his amelioration.

Before laying his scheme before Congress, Senator Sumner will do well to be prepared with proof to show that a sufficient number of white women can be procured to become the wives of the negroes.

But Senator Sumner may say that though amalgamation is the natural result of emancipation, yet if that cannot be attained still emancipation will benefit the negro and afford sweet vengeance to the abolitionists. It cannot be denied that he had personally some private grounds for such a view, but if from humane or Christian feelings it forbore him to exercise his right of personal vengeance upon White Brooks, he has no right to expect the whole nation to become the avenger of his personal wrong in spite of Christianity and humanity. It is quite conceivable to suggest that the nation agreed to the extirpation or even extirpation in helpless poverty of five millions of our countrymen, or to the desolation of eleven States, whose products have heretofore rewarded Northern industry to the amount of two hundred millions annually. It is most unreasonable to expect the nation to do that for any purpose, much less for mere vengeance against an uncessant rebellion.

To accomplish all this vengeance he insists that Congress has ample power under the Constitution. He derives it from "necessity" from the rights of war, and from the duty to "guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government."

His assumed necessity consists in this, that, after the suppression of the rebellion, there being no rightful State government in the rebel States, the whole powers of government devolve upon Congress, and without its consent and instrumentality the people of the several rebel States can institute no State government for themselves, its previous authorization of Congress being necessary thereto. The absence of any such necessity, and the competency of the people themselves to create a State government, has been amply and practically proved by the action of California, Oregon, Kansas, Florida, and Arkansas, whilst in a territorial condition and under the undivided, exclusive jurisdiction of Congress. If the Federal arms retain possession of Tennessee, the people of that State will soon show how a State government can be re-instituted under its still existing constitution without the intercession of Congress.

As to the rights of war, those being based exclusively on the idea of the law of nations after conquest of a foreign State, they can have no application under the power given to Congress to wage war to suppress rebellion; for after the suppression of the rebellion the power is completely exhausted. The Constitution neither directly nor impliedly gives Congress any power to punish rebellion by depriving the people of a rebel State, after its annexation, of their right to local State self-government. Every word and principle of the Constitution look to the preservation of the loyal citizens of Kentucky and Pendleton county for their own protection, and for the protection of the community, to form some organization of its own.

Resolved, That this meeting fully endorses and recommends the plan suggested by his Excellency the Governor of Kentucky, in his proclamation to the rebels, to forming a new State, and that we will use all our efforts to carry out said proclamation in letter and spirit.

Those who are opposed to any person or persons who have left their homes in Kentucky and joined the rebel army returning in midst during the continuance of the rebellion, in favor of the cause of so-called Southern Confederacy, they must stand by the causes they espoused until the rebellion is over, and not return to their minds with all their pride and insolence, to be protected by our home authorities, while our fathers, brothers, and sons are compelled to leave their homes and their families to fight for the cause of the Union.

Resolved, That we will hol all persons who are guilty of aiding or abetting or commanding rebel guerrilla bands responsible for all their outrages acts which may be performed in our midst.

This is the only meeting which has been reported to us in response to Governor Bramlette's order. R. F. Colvin, Esq., presided, Anson L. Burke acted as Secretary, and Col. W. A. Warner, Capt. Wm. H. Littlejohn, and Messrs. Jno. E. Ricards, George P. Gowday, and Simpson were appointed a Committee on Resolutions. This meeting also, in compliance with the Governor's request, recommended Captain W. H. Littlejohn as Colonel, and M. Hightower as Lieutenant Colonel, and then adjourned to meet at the same place next Saturday to organize companies of State Guard under General Order No. 3 of the Governor of Kentucky. All honor to the loyal citizens of Pendleton county, and we ask our complaining correspondents to look at their actions and then "go and do likewise." Their actions are answered by this Salmon meeting, and if the other communities in the State will in the same manner carry out the wishes of the Governor, there will not be a thriving guerrilla in the State after the next fortnight.

The following items are clipped from the last number of the West Virginia Gazette.

Ye, clipped by you from the West Virginian, and more than half of them clipped by the West Virginia Gazette from the Louisville Register.

A Richmond firm is publishing Hugo's "Levi Miseries." The book, printed on rebel paper with rebel type and ink and bound by rebel bookbinders, will undoubtedly have a look exactly corresponding with its name.

A letter from Mobile says that the stench in that city is "enough to make the people vomit." We guess not. It must take a great deal to make folks vomit who have nothing upon their stomachs.

The people of the South have by this time found out, what they ought to have known from the first, that to rebel against the Union was to rebel against slavery.

It is announced that sleeping powders have been invented for churches after the manner of sleeping cars for railroads. In some churches they might not be much out of place.

Complaints continue to be received at our office of the depredations committed by guerrilla bands, and we are applied to for redress as persistently as if we were the military commander of the district or the Governor of the State. If the President of the United States, or the sovereign people of Kentucky, had been proper to confer one of these offices upon us, we are not val enough to think that we could have performed the duties incident to them any better than Gov. Bramlette or Gen. Boyle has done. The first act of the former, after his inauguration, was to issue an order through his Adjutant General, requesting the militia to be organized under the provisions of the State Guard laws, but that received little or no attention. It was therefore followed by another order of a more temporary character, to the effect, that at least one company of the militia was not organized in every county of the State by the end of this current week, a draft would be ordered. How far this has met a popular response we do not know, but we see very few indications of activity around us. The Governor therefore has performed his duty, and we wish our complaining friends to consider whether they have acted up to the full requirements of patriotic, law-abiding citizens or not. And as to General Boyle, who is censured by some of our correspondents, his position and power to protect the State are not generally understood. During the entire summer he has ample force to meet the necessities of defense, and with the exception of the Morgan raid, our State enjoyed comparative quiet, while it was not his fault that Morgan was not defeated on the banks of the Cumberland River, before he reached the heart of the State. His disposition of forces, as far as he had control of them, was admirable, but some unexplained mistake committed by Gen. Judah frustrated his intentions. When, however, the recent attack upon Rosecrans by a heavily reinforced rebel army made it necessary to push forward support to Chattanooga, with all possible speed, Gen. Boyle was ordered to send forward nearly every available man, and the consequence is, he is temporarily without the force to prevent guerrilla outrages and the depredations of horse thieves. The scoundrels who compose these thieving gangs have taken advantage of this condition of affairs, and from all parts of the State we hear accounts of excesses.

Last Friday a party of thirty entered Hodgen, Linn county, under Capt. Richardson, calling themselves "Richardson's Scouts," who robbed and plundered Union citizens of money, goods, horses, and other valuables, but fled secession sympathizers for what they took. This gang came across an old man named Headley Grasham, at Centre Point, and robbed him of three dollars, although he is miserably crippled and an object of charity to all except those who have turned devils and joined such thieving gangs as this. These rascals are generally led by men who are well known in the neighborhood. A gentleman who sent me their victim writes to us "I suppose to ask."

What are our military authorities doing to prevent these intruders? What is our Governor doing? He promised the people, if selected, to put a stop to these things. It may be said, that the right thing to do is to call out the national guard. How, let me ask, are we to do it? Do we do it for the sake of the people themselves unless required by law? I do not think it is possible for it to be done, but the government is bound to do it.

Consequently, but when it is about dangerous to the local community, and bad the rebels for it, it is quite unreasonable to expect the nation to agree to the extirpation or even extirpation in helpless poverty of five millions of our countrymen, or to the desolation of eleven States, whose products have heretofore rewarded Northern industry to the amount of two hundred millions annually. It is most unreasonable to expect the nation to do that for any purpose, much less for mere vengeance against an uncessant rebellion.

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Whereas, it has become necessary for the people of this Union, whilst the basis of his whole argument is that the eleven States by their admitted void attempt at secession have wholly ceased to be States. But waiving this obvious annihilation of his argument, no sane man would contend that the implied power could be carried out—the guarantee of a republican government would be fulfilled by placing over a State a *deposition*, whether Congressionals or others. No form of deposition "is a depository of Government," within the meaning of the Constitution.

We have not space now to speak in appropriate terms of the infamy of the programme after conquest of a foreign State, they can have no application under the power given to Congress to wage war to suppress rebellion; for after the suppression of the rebellion the power is completely exhausted. The Constitution neither directly nor impliedly gives Congress any power to punish rebellion by depriving the people of a rebel State, after its annexation, of their right to local State self-government.

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**ROBERT L. MAILLAND & CO.,**  
General  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
AND BANKERS,  
Hanover Square,  
Robert L. Mailland, James C. Smith,  
William Wright, James C. Smith.

**NOTICE.**

**TO DEPOSITORS!!**

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE I WILL PAY SIX  
per cent interest on deposits for a specified time and  
four per cent on those subject to ten days' notice of  
withdrawal.

**A. BLAND,** Banker,  
No. 40 Main street.

16 dir.

**AGAIN TO THE FRONT!**

**FRESH GOODS!**

**NEW STYLES!!**

**IMMENSE STOCK OF HATS!!**

**New Styles of Materials**

for Woollen Shirts!

**Increased Facilities for Manufacturing Shirts and Underwear.**

**WE ARE NOW OPENING AN IMMENSE FALL  
STOCK OF HATS, Caps, and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,** selected from Fall Eastern stocks. We have added thirty-five per cent to our manufacturing facilities, and now hope to be able to fill all orders for SHIRTS more promptly.

**GREEN & GREEN,**  
24 dir.

Louisville and Nashville.

**WE WILL THIS MORNING OPEN A LARGE  
LADIES' FANCY FURS.**

Prather & Smith,  
24 dir.

**OUR STOCK OF**

**MEN'S & BOYS' FELT HATS**

is now complete.

**PRATHER & SMITH,**  
24 dir.

**WE ARE THE MANUFACTURERS OF THE  
PREMIUM SILK HAT,**

Which we are selling at \$5.

**PRATHER & SMITH,**  
24 dir.

**A LARGE STOCK OF**

**MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTH CAPS**

AND

**MILITARY HATS, CAPS, AND TRIMMINGS.**

At 24 dir.

**PRATHER & SMITH,**  
24 dir.

**F. H. HEGAN**

(Old House of Began & Escott)

411 Main st., bet. Fourth and Fifth,

**Manufactured Gift Work and Dealer in French and American Glass, Wall Paper, Looking-Glasses, Engravings, Photographs and Ambrotype Materials.**

**MY STOCK OF PHOTOGRAPH AND AMBROTYPE IS AS LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED AS ANY IN THE MARKET,** and will be disposed of at a low price.

**FACTORY FOR OILT WORK** is fitted with the most improved machinery, and had the best work done.

**FOR ALL OILS** we have all kinds of oil, and the best.

**CATARRH! CATARRH!**

**J. V. SELBY'S LIQUID CATARRH**

is sure cure for CATARRH & I.O.D. IN THE BREATH, &c.

**MANUFACTURED BY**

**FRANCIS & CO.,** 100 Main st.,

**Strayed.**

**FROM THE UNDESKED** in the co.

**RECEIVED** to us for safe keeping.

**PROPOSALS FOR PURCHASE.**

**SEAL'D PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE**

**MAIL** on or before Tuesday, October 21, 1853, at 12 m.

**10.00 (ten thousand) for Folsom & Co.**

**10.00 (ten thousand) for Prather & Smith.**

**10.00 (ten thousand) for D. S. Benedict & Son.**

**AN AGGRESSIVE SALE.**

**Dated Peel Tongues, and sugar cured Hams;**

**French & American Cigars, and**

THURSDAY, OCT. 15, 3 A.M.

**ANNALS.**—An article found its way into our paper of the 6th inst., from the Chicago Journal, in relation to Brigadier General M. Jeff Thompson, now a prisoner of war at Johnson's Island. It was selected by our Local Editor without our seeing it at all. We regret its publication. We would not do justice to General Thompson, whatever he may have done or not have done to others. He has been, personally, very kind to us. He talks awfully sometimes, he fights like Satan, but his heart is as kind as a royal woman's.

We have a private letter from General M. Jeff Thompson with no permission to publish it, but we take the responsibility of giving a portion of it. If in this we do him a wrong, let him call us, and we will respond just as we see fit. God! he talks like an Orlando Farlow! But then Jeff Thompson, we must say, fighteth bravely as he talketh.

The following is the concluding portion of a letter from Gen. Thompson to us, dated Johnson's Island, Oct. 8th:

So far from my letter to Gen. Grant being of the nature given, it was a small affair applied to him to allow my wife and children to come to me; and my wife, Col. [unclear] remitted to me a week ago, and even remitted to me, and General Halleck refused my request after General Grant had given his approval, and I could tell you of the latter, ten times, what I have said, when I could not hear them from.

This person's description of me, is as he would make me appear, as being a traitor, lone, and lonely, but I could not conceal my feelings so tender a point when I can't retain, and speak so fair of a lady whose very track in the dust he would not be worthy to look upon. Should he ever fall into my hands, he will be a small affair, for his nose to the nape of his neck, including his ears, and turn him loose, unable to close his glaring eyes from the sheer want of eyesight, and when every hair on his mother's head should and would pour upon him, and will cut off his coat tail, so that every husband and father may have a fair kick at him. His estimate is that he will be a small affair, and slender, and thin, whom I have met, have acted like gentlemen, and I do not think they would let such a man remain with them. I believe who will exert more for better or worse, but I like to see what such things cost me, and were I out, a gallon of a few hundred miles would be a short ride for my white horse, were this man's "hair" at the end of it.

M. JEFF THOMPSON,  
Brig. Gen. M. S. G.

By a circular from Gov. Bramlette, published in this morning's Journal, it will be noticed that as soon as ten thousand men are recruited under the twenty thousand call, recruiting under that call will be suspended, as with a thorough organization of the State militia, that number is deemed sufficient for State defense. The additional ten thousand under this call will be turned over to the Government for service in the field at an point.

Federal authorities may wish to employ them. This ten thousand will be raised either by volunteering or conscription. Those who volunteer in the old regiments will receive a bounty of \$300; those enlisting in the new regiments will receive a bounty of \$100. Those who wait to be conscripted will receive no bounty."

We have information that the same gang of guerrillas who made the raid into Hodgenville last Friday, when they robbed the stores of Wilson & Robinson, W. P. Turpin and S. W. Kirkpatrick, carrying off several thousand dollars worth of goods, also visited several stores beyond Hodgenville, in Larue county, which they robbed of their contents. They also stole a number of fine horses after leaving Hodgenville, which they took with them to Louisville. This gang is the same that made the raid into New Hope, burning the depot and stores, and are under the command of the notorious Richard. We have information that they make their appearance in that section of the State about every two weeks, robbing and oppressing the people in a most shameful manner.

The large mob of persons in search of permits to trade, etc., at Vicksburg, has very much decreased. It is said to be the intention of the War Department to permit two large establishments to its investigation, it remained almost unused until Dr. Henry Anderson, a physician and chemist of New York, after years of patient labor and experiment, discovered a chemical process which enabled him to dissolve.

PURE IODINE IN PURE WATER

is the most important discovery of modern chemistry, and it is impossible to overestimate its influences as a remedial agent, long it has been considered the most useful article in materia medica, and many of the most scientific and practical Chemists and Physicians have investigated its effects upon the human system. It is pronounced to act upon

the heart, LIVER, KIDNEYS, DIGESTIVE ORGANS AND GLANDULAR SYSTEM, and to have great control over ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

Notwithstanding the zeal and ability which have been devoted to its investigation, it remained almost unused until Dr. Henry Anderson, a physician and chemist of New York, after years of patient labor and experiment, discovered a chemical process which enabled him to dissolve.

PURE IODINE IN PURE WATER

without a solvent. This, considered impossible by the scientific world, is attested by the results of analysis by Dr. J. R. Chilton of New York, Prof. Peacock of Philadelphia, Dr. Wm. Marcy, and Prof. C. F. Smith of Boston.

The importance of this discovery was so highly appreciated by the Faculty that it was published in the Medical Journals and was recommended to practitioners (see Dr. T. C. Stedman's "Medical Repository," Vol. 1, No. 1, 1850, page 76).

This valuable medicine is now available to the public for the cure of Scrofula in its malignant forms, Consumption, Cancer, Ulcers, Heart, Liver, and Kidney Diseases, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Affections, Female Weakness, Dispensia, Syphilis, and梅毒。

AS A TONIC

That was a noble act in the Indianapolis Councils the other night when they voted \$5,000 to buy Wood for the poor.

The Missionary Society of the Christian Church, for Indiana, will convene at Indianapolis to-day.

A general introduction into the army will give the lives of thousands of our soldiers.

Louisville, Ky., June 3, 1863.—To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

We are informed that the rebels will be here to-morrow.

A petition is in circulation at Nashville, asking the President to put a stop to the enlistment of negroes in Tennessee.

Let those who have doubt the virtues of Bill's Cervon Bitter, if any such there be, read the following certificate from a gentleman well known in this community:

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HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDANT, LOUISVILLE, KY., Oct. 15, 1863.—

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